

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.
Discount rates were 4 to 7 per cent on call and time money. New York exchange, par bid, 10c discount asked; Louisville, 25c discount bid; par asked; Chicago, par bid, 25c discount asked; New Orleans, 25c discount bid, par asked.

The local wheat market closed lower at 65c. No. 2 white, 64c; No. 2 red, 63c; No. 2 yellow, 62c; No. 2 white, 61c; No. 2 red, 60c; No. 2 yellow, 59c. Corn closed higher at 25c. No. 2 white, 24c; No. 2 red, 23c; No. 2 yellow, 22c. Oats closed at 21c. No. 2 white, 20c; No. 2 red, 19c; No. 2 yellow, 18c. The local market for standard mess pork closed quiet at \$12.50. Prime steam lard closed at \$12.50. The local spot cotton market closed steady.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

St. Louis County farmers have organized for protection against the new law. Major Wm. U. S. A., at his home in Webster Groves, en route from Cuba to the Cuban, gives interesting observations of the island.

Members of the Tuxedo Christian Church have adopted a unique scheme to raise money. Mrs. John Keeler gave the first St. Louis shirt-waist party. None of the men were costs.

Patrons of the Irving Public School petition the Board of Education to continue J. H. Rabe as principal.

A torpedo in Fourth street cable track, at Olive street, exploded, but no damage was done.

Charles T. Chesney, who disappeared from his home on Tuesday, has returned. Roland Quinlan, former cashier of the Eagle boat store, was arrested in Portland, Ore.

The Lamp faction in the Democratic City Committee made the first move in the scheme to reorganize the committee by ousting Committee Chairman J. H. Rabe.

The annual changes in the faculty of St. Louis University have been announced.

Kentucky Seminary will establish a preparatory school to give instruction in the classics.

Senator Francis M. Cockrell has returned from Washington and is ready for the campaign.

Missouri editors are holding a convention in St. Louis.

The hot-weather record of the season was broken.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Yesterday witnessed the closing arguments in the "Cub" Power case.

Texas Democrats expect to elect a solid congressional delegation from that State.

A quantity of counterfeit money has been put in circulation in southwestern Texas. The coin is such a perfect imitation that it fools experts on casual inspection.

A negro teacher at Kansas City is accused of buying houses in fashionable residence districts for the purpose of making the white people buy them out at advanced prices.

A Nevada couple was married at midnight.

Mr. Bryan has announced his itinerary for his trip to Tokyo, where he will be notified of his nomination by Populists and Silver Republicans. He expects to deliver many speeches in Kansas.

Mrs. Kingsbury, who was arrested at Waco in connection with the McInnes-Kingsbury killing, was released yesterday, there being no evidence to show that she was accessory after the fact.

The record of the Tanner administration in Illinois shows it to have been one of unparalleled extravagance, extravagance and salary having been enormously increased over what they were during the last Democratic administration.

The lady managers of the Peoria County Industrial Home for Girls have defied the authority of the acting Governor of the State of Illinois, and flatly refused to obey his order for the release of three children from the home. The ladies are to be given time to reconsider.

FOREIGN.

Princess Christina, granddaughter of King Alfonso of Spain, has become insane and is confined in an asylum. Several of the royal family, of which she is a member, have become insane before this.

Americans in Paris are indignant because of the failure of the Exposition Commission to remunerate or even thank Bandmaster Sousa for making a special trip to Paris from Germany to play at the unveiling of the statue of General Lafayette. Sousa is said to have felt the slight deeply himself.

Admiral Remy and Consul Fowler report from Chefoo that the allies captured the British ship, the "Hector," after a battle in which the Chinese fought obstinately. The British were rescued.

The Japanese loss in the taking of Pekin is reported at 10,000 Chinese loss 300.

At Yang-Tsun a great war council, participated in by 25 officers, was held on August 7, at which it was determined to advance immediately upon Pekin.

Dispatches received from the fighting that preceded the attack on Pekin say that at the battle of Matow the army of General Tung Fuh Siang was demoralized by the swift attack of the allies and was allowed to recover, being chased nine miles.

SPORTING.

Winners at Fair Grounds: Miss Bramble, Glen Lake, Julietta B., Guide Rock, Annie Oldford, Tony Lepping.

Powell pitched and St. Louis had an easy time with Boston.

RAILROADS.

The merit and demerit system of discipline will be put into effect on the Union Pacific system.

The Southern Classification Committee has made some changes as the result of protests by merchants and shippers.

The St. Louis Association of General Passenger Agents considered the subject of checking excess baggage at its meeting yesterday.

Eagerness to get Government business is demoralizing transportation. Wash division superintendents and heads of the operating departments met here yesterday.

The Illinois Central has established an office at Little Rock, Ark.

President Mellen talks of some Northern Pacific surveys.

Railroads expect to have a heavy circus traffic in Kansas this year.

The Southwest Freight Commission announces some changes in interstate Texas rates.

The Big Four opened its new station at Litchfield, Ill., yesterday.

The Texas Commission will not enforce its order for reduced rates on September 1.

Marine Intelligence.
Hamburg, Aug. 17.—Arrived: Steamer Patricia from New York, via Plymouth.

Glasgow, Aug. 16.—Arrived: State of Nebraska from New York.

New York, Aug. 16.—Arrived: Puert Marck from Hamburg; Gallia from Naples; Cherbourg, Aug. 17.—Sailed: Kaiser Friedrich, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York.

CHINA'S BATTLE AGAINST THE WORLD.

History of Anti-Foreign Movement Up to Date.

SIEGE OF LEGATIONS.

Ministers Shut Up for Months and Fired On.

The Republic Baron.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The bombardment of the British Legation in Pekin, which the members of the foreign colony assembled for self-defense, was begun on June 20 by the fanatical Boxers and some of the Imperial Chinese troops. It was continued until July 16, when, alarmed at the fall of Tien-Tsin, the Chinese leaders agreed to an armistice at the capital. Since that time a renewal of the attack has been expected at any moment in case of a halt of the allies or a last desperate movement on the part of the retreating natives.

The general attack on foreigners in Pekin took definite form as far back as last May. The report on May 28 that a force of Boxers was marching on Pekin was accompanied by alarming statements from the Ministers that the Chinese Government's attitude toward the rebels was "unsatisfactory." At the time the native Christians in the city fled to refuge in the French cathedral and elsewhere.

Marine Guards Land.
Marine guards for the Pekin legations were landed from the warships at Taku on May 23, in response to requests from Minister Conger and others, and were accompanied by special train to Pekin two days later. The force numbered 350 officers and men of the six Powers chiefly involved. Three days after its arrival all railroad traffic between Pekin and Tien-Tsin was suspended. The Boxers attacked and defeated the soldiers guarding the line. Following the killing of the Japanese Chancellor of Legation by soldiers of the Empress's guard, on July 11, the Boxers next day made an open attack upon a British patrol. At the same time the relief expedition, under the British Admiral Seymour, set out from the coast. The assassination of the German Minister, Baron Ketteler, and the destruction of many of the legations on Saturday, June 16, were announced from Hong-Kong. After many conflicting reports von Ketteler's death was generally admitted in messages to this country and Europe on July 1. Chinese reports, on June 23, declared that the Ministers had left Pekin, guarded by native troops. The retreat of Seymour's force, having reached the capital and his final rescue ten miles from Tien-Tsin renewed the most serious fears for the Ministers and those with them.

Envoys Ordered to Leave.
It became known on June 30 that the Chinese had come from Pekin, given the Ministers twenty-four hours in which to leave Pekin. This they had refused to do. Thereafter, persistent reports of massacre were sent out from Shanghai and elsewhere, and were promptly denied by the Chinese Viceroy in the South and the Ministers in this country and Europe.

Reports on July 5 declared that all the foreigners were dead and that the Emperor and Empress Dowager had been poisoned. A message, in which Sir Robert Hart declared the situation "desperate," on June 25, was followed by more reports of torture and death. On July 12 it was admitted that no authentic word of the legations' fate had come from Pekin since June 23.

The Chinese Government first approached this and other Governments in an effort of June 25, received by Minister Wu in Washington on July 10. Secretary Hay at once asked, and Mr. Wu agreed, that a message to Minister Conger should be sent through Chinese channels of communication. Then follow came the message from Tien-Tsin, in which Colonel Liscum of the Ninth United States Infantry fell on July 13 and the capture of the native city on the following day.

The first message from Conger, the genuineness of which was doubted both here and in Europe, was received by Minister Wu on July 20. It was undated and read: "The British Legation under continual shot and shell fire from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

Advance on Pekin Stalled.
The United States urged upon the other allies the necessity for immediate advance of the relief expedition from Tien-Tsin, without waiting for the desired 50,000 men. The advance guard of the relief column actually started out on August 2 for Pekin, 16,000 strong. Complete supplies in Pekin meanwhile was reported on July 11.

A message from Sir Claude MacDonald cleared up the situation somewhat on July 30. The British Minister explained that his legation had been bombarded from June 20 to July 16, since which time there had been an armistice. Later reports said that Yung Tien had arranged the peace.

The second Congress message received on July 31, reported our Minister and his family "all well" on July 22.

The apparent treachery of the Chinese Government was told in a dispatch received by the London Times on August 2, from its Pekin correspondent, Doctor Morrison. The Boxers were said to have been encouraged by the Government, even while it was offering safe escort to the Ministers and no talking with their home Government. Prince Tuan, it was asserted, informed the Ministers that their home Government had ordered their withdrawal from the Chinese capital.

Chinese Defeat.
The rapid advance of the relief column after its reconnaissance near Tien-Tsin was defeated on August 4. The Chinese, eight miles from Tien-Tsin, in a battle lasting seven hours. The losses suffered by the allies were placed as high as 1,200 men out of the total of 16,000. Two days later, at Yang-Tsun, the allies again routed the Chinese, losing on this occasion some 200 or 250 men.

General Chaffee reported from Matow that the troops suffered severely from extreme heat, but that little opposition on the part of the natives had been met in the more rapid advance.

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CHRONOLOGICAL STORY OF PEKIN SIEGE.

June 2—Marines reached Pekin to guard legations.

June 10—British Legation summer quarters occupied. Pekin destroyed.

June 11—Prince Tuan superseded Prince Ching as head of Tsung Li Yamen.

June 12—Anti-foreign outbreaks, hundreds of native Christians and servants massacred and many buildings destroyed.

June 14—Chancellor of Japanese Legation murdered.

June 15—Telegraphic communication ceased.

June 17—Taku forts captured by allies.

June 18—German Minister murdered.

June 22—Siege of legations began.

June 23—Admiral Seymour returned to Tien-Tsin after vain effort to reach Pekin.

July 14—Allies took Tien-Tsin, native city.

July 16—Cannon fire on legations ceased and partial armistice begun. Inter-mittent rifle fire continuing.

Italian, Belgian, Austrian, German, Dutch and part of the French legations meantime destroyed, and nearly all other foreign property.

Total number of British Legation wounded on August 2, sixty killed, 110 wounded; total American casualties, seven killed, sixteen wounded.

Allies left Tien-Tsin August 4. Pe-Tsang captured August 5. Yang-Tsun occupied August 6. Ho-Si-Wu taken August 9. Tung-Chow entered August 12. Legations in Pekin rescued August 15.

TUNG FUH SIANG'S ARMY DEMORALIZED.

BY EDWIN WILDMAN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Che-Poo, Wednesday, Aug. 15, via Shanghai, Aug. 15.—Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.—Couriers from the front report that after capturing Ho-Si-Wu, the allied forces marched on Matow. General Tung Fuh Siang, with a large army, barred their way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and preventing it from making any stand at Matow, which was taken with trifling loss.

Until Ho-Si-Wu was reached the march was terribly hot and dusty, but since leaving there torrents of rain have fallen and made the marching exceedingly heavy.

The American troops are suffering severely, and many are falling out, exhausted.

The Chinese were preparing trenches at Ho-Si-Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they had turned on the water, and they dropped their spades and fled.

The Chinese army split into three parts, one retreating to Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance and the third moving south.

Bengalese Landing.
The allies are led in their advance by a squadron of Bengalese cavalry, big, turbaned Indians, who enjoy the heat from

which the white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured many standards and bugles, killing thirty-five, including one officer. We lost only one horse.

The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front at the same time, acting as infantry. Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to the allied commanders. They say the Chinese Government brought strong pressure to bear on the Ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Pekin.

General Chaffee sends word to Tien-Tsin that it is not safe to send on supplies without a strong escort.

The British are sending up another battery of guns and the Russians two more batteries.

The Sixth Cavalry has been re-enforced by two troops, and the entire regiment has gone to the front.

I have just received news from spies from Pekin that General Li Ping Heng and the Chinese Imperial Guard are inside the city with thirty modern Krupp guns, and General Li Ping Heng is holding the Forbidden City and that 15,000 troops from Ho-Han are bivouacked outside the walls. The total Chinese force at Pekin is 60,000.

BRILLIANT FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Continued From Page One.

like Falstaff's army in appearance, but with brave hearts and bright weapons.

Brave Officers and Men.
"I have to earnestly recommend to your notice, for such reward as you may deem proper, the following officers: Lieutenant S. D. Butler, for the admirable conduct of his men in all the fights of the week, for saving a wounded man at the risk of his life under a heavy fire; Lieutenant A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action, for saving wounded at the risk of his life under a heavy fire; Second Lieutenant W. J. Lilly, same risk, and for leading a fine charge over the parapets in the face of a heavy fire; First Lieutenant Leonard for saving life and for admirable control and direction of the fire; First Lieutenant Powell for working and managing the Colt gun under a heavy fire, and without support, after the crew had been shot down; First Lieutenant Wynne for his steadfast courage and encouragement of his men.

"As for the men, I feel that I cannot do them justice. I shall send you the names of special instances in their cases, hoping that a suitable reward may be given them as far as the law allows.

"I have also to ask that you urge the department to thank the British surgeons for their care, on the field and in hospital of our wounded. Especially, do I wish to commend the department's notice of the services of Surgeon Robley H. J. Brown, R. N., H. M. S. Alcester. So thorough was his service and search of the field that we were enabled to get all the wounded on the firing line with the sure knowledge that the dead and wounded would be attended to. We had no surgeon or medical supplies.

"The operations under Commander Craddock, R. N., were admirably planned and executed."

ALL THE WORLD REJOICES.

Continued From Page One.

to abandon any idea of further aggressive action, but it questions the disposition of Germany and the other Powers to agree to such a course.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says that he learns that no formal request for an armistice has yet reached the Powers, and that the German Government has refused to grant it.

The other papers comment guardedly on the general situation, owing to the lack of definite news when the editorials were written. Most of them advocate a stern insistence regarding outrages and the punishment of the leaders, even if they have to be pushed all over China.

The Daily Graphic, in a paragraph apparently inspired, says that there is no reason to believe that any of the Powers will repudiate the previous understanding to respect the integrity of the Empire and the dynasty, adding that the proposal to land British force at Shanghai originated, not with the British Government, but with the Chinese, who, at the same time, urged that this should not be done if likely to lead to international complications.

"This," says the Daily Graphic, "disposes of the story that the Viceroy of Xankai changed his mind under the influence of the Consuls. Her Majesty's Government, we believe, have no intention of contesting the right of France or the United States to land troops, should either think it necessary."

A BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS.
London, Aug. 17.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio, Li Sheng Tso, has telegraphed to Hume Chang, according to a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, that Japan is willing to use her good offices in behalf of the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan, of Yang Ku, the President of the War Board; Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, and of Chao Shu Chiao, Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau.

"Li Hume Chang," the dispatch continues, "has received instructions from the throne to ask Russia if she is willing to assist China to arrive at a peaceful settlement, and to give assurances that she has no intention of annexing any part of Manchuria. If the reply is favorable, Li Sheng Tso has orders to negotiate without delay. Simultaneously, the Military Governor of Oupin will be directed to cease hostilities."

OPINION IN GERMANY.
Berlin, Aug. 17.—The news regarding the

BRITISH SOLDIERS LAND AT SHANGHAI.

Germany and France Also Will Debark Troops to Prevent a Coup.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES.

This Government Does Not Object to Great Britain's Action—Consul Goodnow's Course Is Considered Proper.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Aug. 17.—British troops have landed at Shanghai, Acting Secretary of State Adams has dispatched today from Consul General Goodnow at that port, announcing the debarkation of the forces ordered thither by Vice Admiral Seymour.

Mr. Goodnow has not communicated to the department the text of the joint resolution adopted by the consular body at Shanghai, that the withdrawal of the British troops from Wu-Sung would constitute a menace to the peace of Shanghai, and that they should be landed on the basis of an international understanding. It is certain that the United States will not take part in the many exchanges of views by the Powers on the subject, at any rate not to the extent of protesting against Great Britain's action.

Administration officials say that Great Britain's policy and Mr. Goodnow's acts have been criticized in complete misapprehension of the facts. Great Britain has not, so far as this Government is informed, objected to other nations landing troops in Shanghai. Mr. Goodnow has not protested against Great Britain's decision to land troops, but merely forwarded to Washington the protest of American merchants. It is presumed that his action in forwarding the protest and his insistence that there should be an international agreement respecting troops landed are responsible for the criticism of his conduct which has appeared in the North China Gazette, a paper published in the interest of Great Britain and her subjects.

While the Government of Great Britain has never, so far as known here, indicated a purpose to prevent other Powers from landing troops at Shanghai, it is probable that her Consul and British subjects there are averse to permitting any other nation to send a military force, lest British pre-eminence at that point be affected.

The State Department understands that the "impression" exists abroad that the landing troops at Shanghai Great Britain desires to effect the action of Russia in occupying New-Chwang. The department has received official information confirming the occupancy of New-Chwang and of its administration by Russians, but, as has been stated, no objection will be made by this Government.

Germany and France will be the next nations to land troops and it is expected that detachments will be disembarked at Shanghai. It may be that to offset this action Japan will also send a military force ashore at this port. All that is known, however, is that Japan is supporting Great Britain in upholding British interests at Shanghai and is opposing Russia's occupancy of New-Chwang.

KOREANS ALARMED.
London, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Yokohama, under today's date, announces that an official telegram from Seoul, the capital of Korea, says that the inhabitants of the Pyong-Yong district, adjoining the frontier, are alarmed at the landing of 1,000 Russians in that neighborhood.

MRS. KINGSBURY RELEASED.
Prosecution Failed to Show She Was Connected With Killing.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Waco, Tex., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Eva Kingsbury, widow of Myron Kingsbury, who was murdered at his home July 23, was discharged today by Judge R. D. Scott. Mrs. Kingsbury's bond was fixed at \$5,000 by the examining court, but the defendant made no effort to give bail.

She remained in the care of an officer until this morning, when she applied for a writ of habeas corpus, asking for a discharge. Judge Scott heard the evidence and decided that it was not sufficient to hold her.

The Court stated that the only evidence against the defendant was that to an accessory after the fact that she sought to conceal the guilty party, but that, owing to her relationship to the party accused as principal, who is her father, she was exempt under the law from prosecution as accessory.

The State sought to connect her with a conspiracy, but the Court announced at the conclusion that there was no evidence tending to show her connection with a conspiracy, hence the discharge.

The failure of the State to prove a conspiracy, disposes of complications and strengthens the story of Duane McInnes, the accused defendant, who confessed to the killing.

All the testimony introduced tended to corroborate the statement that he and his son, Duane, Jr., went there and became involved in a fight with Myron Kingsbury; that he killed his son through mistake, and that Mrs. Kingsbury knew nothing about it until the killing was about over.

Her failure to give the alarm immediately was cited by the prosecution as a circumstantial proof of prior knowledge, and the State sought to show a motive in the large amount of life insurance and conjugal estrangement. The evidence, however, showed that Mrs. Kingsbury had very little knowledge of the life insurance policy, and that she was not a beneficiary. So the motive failed, and the conspiracy theory broke down.

Duane McInnes, the aged father of Mrs. Kingsbury, is still in jail, having been indicted for a conspiracy to murder, and is not expected to stand the confinement much longer.

FAMILY STARVING UNDER TREE.

Warrant Out Charging Father With Abandonment.

The wife and eight children of Frank Brown of Altou, Ill., were found yesterday huddled under a thorn tree near Duck Lake, just outside the city limits, almost starved to death. They were taken in charge by the police, and, after they had been fed, were sent to the Poorhouse at Edwardsville.

Brown had been in trouble with the Altou police. For some time charitable persons had been paying rent for a house to shelter the helpless family in trouble with the police. For some time charitable persons had been paying rent for a house to shelter the helpless family in trouble with the police.

Officers are now trying to find him in order to serve a warrant charging abandonment.

PECK GETS A RIBBON.
Paris Exposition Commissioner a Member of Legion of Honor.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Paris, Aug. 17.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Commissioner General Peck has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Mr. M. H. De Young has also received a red ribbon, but of a lower grade.

Mr. Peck would die on French soil his rank in the Legion entitles him to half a battalion of soldiers with a band and colors at his funeral.

Burlington Route FALL EXCURSIONS.

For investors and home-seekers looking toward Montana, Idaho, Washington, Puget Sound, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, autumn excursions will be run by the Burlington Route on following dates: August 21st, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th. Round trip rate, one fare, plus \$2.00. Limit, 21 days.</